

A NEW SPECIES OF *IDOPEPLA* FRANCLEMONT FROM CUBA

(LEPIDOPTERA, NOCTUIDAE)

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In the preceding paper (p. 71) J. G. Franclemont has established a new genus, *Iodopepla*, for *Ceramica u-album* Guenée. The purpose of the present paper is to describe and name a second species of the genus and thus make its name available for a proposed list of the Noctuidae of Cuba.

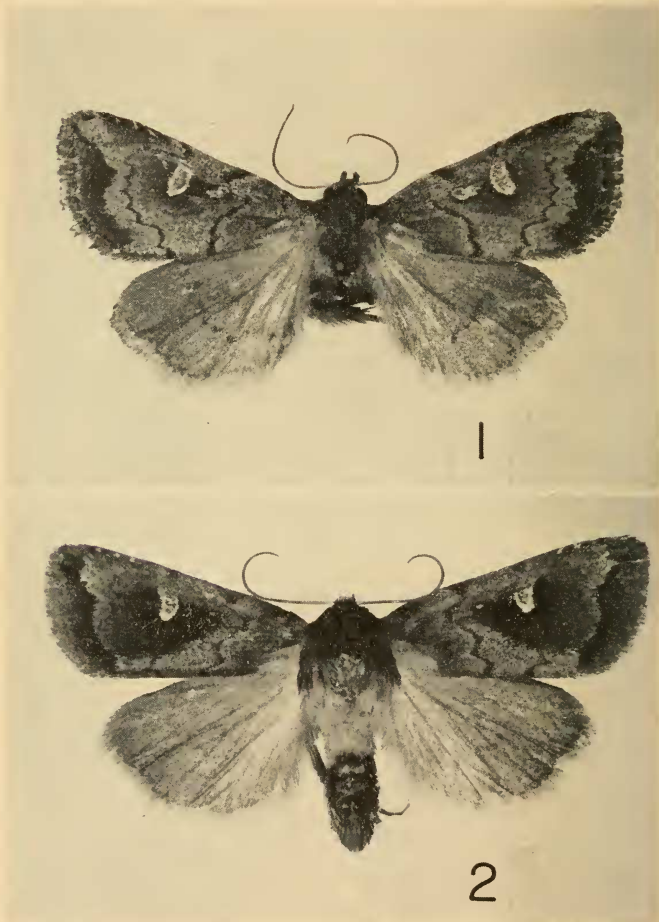
Key to the Species of *Iodopepla*

1. Orbicular spot of the forewing a minute point or absent; a dark shading of reddish-brown scales extending from reniform spot to beyond post-medial line; upper surface of hindwing without an indication of a post-medial line; cucullus of valve of male genitalia wider than long, greatly produced ventrally, terminating in a single anal spine; vesica of aedeagus bearing a broad, rugose, sclerotized band and two bulbous cornuti.....
..... *I. u-album* (Guenée), Figs. 2 and 4.
- Orbicular spot of forewing well developed; dark shading about reniform spot not extending beyond postmedial line; upper surface of hindwing with a broken postmedial line; cucullus as long as wide, ventral projection terminating in two short coronal setae; vesica of aedeagus bearing a broad, rugose, sclerotized band and one bulbous cornutus.....
..... *I. alayoi*, n. sp., Figs. 1 and 3.

Iodopepla alayoi, n. sp.

Male.—Head with proboscis moderately well developed, smaller than in *u-album*; labial palpi upcurved, reaching about to middle of frons, third segment shortest (approx. 0.25 mm.), rounded apically, nearly porrect, clothed with appressed brown scales except a few white scales at apex, first and second segments longer (approx. 0.50 and 1.10 mm.), clothed laterally with mixed dark-brown and reddish-brown appressed scales, clothed ventrally with a loose fringe of long, narrow, dark-brown and reddish-brown scales and hairs; frons flat, smooth, scarcely exceeding anterior margin of eyes, clothed with semi-erect scales, those at level of antennae shorter and light gray in color, the others dark brown except pale gray at extreme apex; vertex of head with a tuft of erect, reddish-brown scales; eyes large, width approximately equal to width of frons, naked, hemispherical; ocelli present, small, adnate to dorsal margin of eye caudad of base of antenna; antenna slightly serrate ventrally, ciliate. Vestiture of patagium, tegula, and thorax mainly of loose, semi-erect, brown, pale-tipped scales. Pectus clothed with reddish-brown hairlike scales concealing appressed, rounded, shiny white scales. Legs moderate, clothed with mixed brown and reddish-brown scales; femora of middle and hind legs with a ventral fringe of long, pale, reddish, hairlike scales; tibiae of all legs with a semi-appressed dorsal mass of elongate scales. Forewing triangular, 14 mm. in length; basal third of costa slightly convex; termen slightly angled at Cu_1 , anterior two-thirds straight, tornus rounded; inner margin straight; R_2 from outer third of small, elliptical, access-

sory cell; R_3 stalked with R_4 for about one-fifth their length from apex of accessory cell; R_5 from apex of accessory cell, connate at base with stalk of R_{3+4} ; M_1 from basal third of accessory cell; M_2 and M_3 from shortly above lower angle of discal cell, M_3 equidistant from M_2 and Cu_1 ; Cu_1 from lower

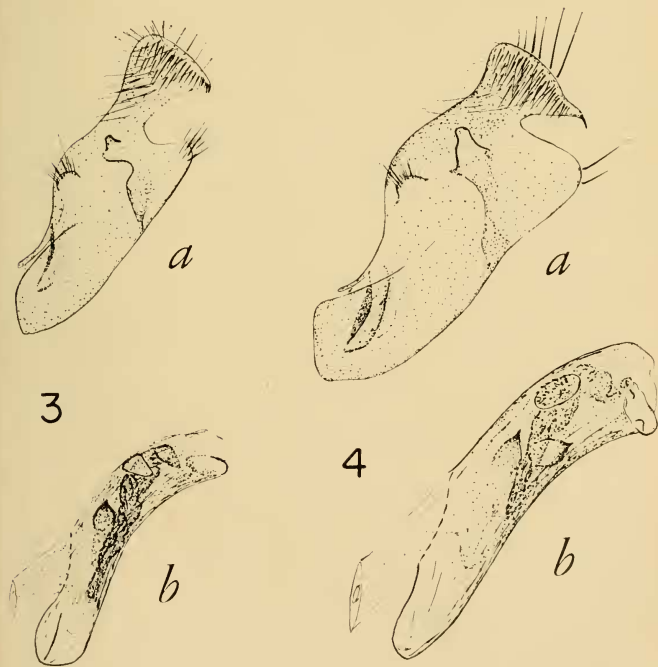


Figures 1 and 2. Adult males. Fig. 1, *I. alayoi*, n. sp., Type, Gran Piedra, Caney, Oriente, Cuba; fig. 2, *I. u-album* (Guenée), Winchendon, Mass.

angle of discal cell. Hindwing rather oval except excavated between M_1 and M_3 ; R_8 and M_1 shortly stalked, length of stalking about one-half width of discal cell; M_3 and Cu_1 connate from lower angle of discal cell.

Pattern of maculation as illustrated (Fig. 1). Ground color of upper side of forewing gray, suffused with reddish brown, suffusion heaviest distad and caudad of reniform spot; transverse lines and terminal area brown; reniform and orbicular spots gray, ringed with white. Upper surface of hindwing smoke brown; postmedial line dark brown; fringe pink. Lower surfaces of wings shiny smoke brown, suffused with light reddish brown; postmedial line of both wings and fine terminal line of hindwing dark brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3) rather small, vertical distance (base of uncus to ventral end of vinculum) 2.2 mm., length of valve 2.0 mm. Valves symmetrical; cucullus well developed, about as wide as long, produced ventrally; corona diffuse, not dense, coronal setae mostly slender, curved, two on apex of ventral projection of



Figures 3 and 4. Male genitalie structures; *a*, valve, *b*, aedeagus. Fig. 3, *I. alayoi*, n. sp., Type, Gran Piedra, Caney, Oriente, Cuba; fig. 4, *I. u-album* (Guenée), Hastings, Fla.

cucullus shorter and stouter; ventral margin of valve roundly produced below cucullus; clasper a short, rounded projection, as wide as long; editum raised, rounded, prominent, clothed with numerous setae; saeculus simple. Uncus small, short, about as wide as long, clothed dorsally with long setae. Juxta well developed, laterodorsal angles produced into long, slightly curved, scobinate arms.

Type male, Gran Piedra, Caney, Oriente, Cuba, September 1960, P. Alayo, ♂ genitalia slide No. 1313, ELT, in the personal collection of Mr. Alayo, Habana, Cuba. One male paratype, same locality, June 1952, F. de Zayas, in the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

In addition to the characters indicated in the key, *alayo* differs from *u-album* in the following ways. In *alayo* veins R_s and M_1 of the hindwing are stalked, but they are connate in *u-album*. The male genitalia (Figs. 3 & 4) are smaller in *alayo* (length of valve 2.0 mm) than in *u-album* (length of valve 2.5 mm). The clasper is smaller than the editum in *alayo*, but it is larger than the editum in *u-album*. In *alayo* the ventral margin of the valve is not so broadly produced as in *u-album*.

The shape of the antemedial line is extremely variable in *u-album*. Therefore, the apparent difference in the shape of the antemedial line of the forewing between the specimen of *u-album* illustrated (Fig. 2) and the type of *alayo* (Fig. 1) is not considered of importance. The extension of the gray ground color into the apex of the forewing in *alayo* may or may not be useful in separation of this species and *u-album*. Some specimens of *u-album* exhibit a faint indication of this coloration, and only two specimens of *alayo* are known.

***Iodopepla u-album* (Guenée)**

Ceramica u-album Guenée, 1852, Histoire Naturelle des Insectes, Spécies Général des Lépidoptères, v. 5 (Noctuérites I), p. 345.

Ceramica v-album Guen. [sic], Walker, 1856, List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum, pt. 10, p. 418.

Ceramica w-album Guen. [sic], Grote, 1874, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci., 2: 22.

Mamestra w-album (Guen.) [sic], Grote, 1875, Check List of the Noctuidae of America, North of Mexico, pt. 1, p. 8; 1882, New Check List of North American Moths, p. 26; 1890, Revised Check List of the North American Noctuidae, p. 12.

Mamestra u-album (Guen.), Smith, 1891, List of the Lepidoptera of Boreal America, p. 41, no. 1909; 1891, U.S. National Museum Proc., 24: 231.

Hydroecia u-album (Guen.), Smith, 1893, Bull. U.S. National Museum, No. 44, p. 174; 1899, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 26: 15; 1900, Insects of New Jersey, p. 415.

Gortyna u-album (Guen.), Grote, 1895, Abhandl. naturw. Ver. Bremen, 14(1): 43.—Dyar, 1903, Bull. U.S. National Museum, No. 52, p. 174, no. 2160.—Grossbeck, 1917, Bull. American Museum Nat. Hist., 37(1): 61.

Phuphena u-alba (Guen.) [sic], Hampson, 1908, Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum, v. 7, p. 597, pl. 121, fig. 24.

Phuphena u-album (Guen.), Barnes and McDunnough, 1917, Check List of the Lepidoptera of Boreal America, p. 64, no. 2397.—Draudt in Seitz, 1926, Die

- Gross-schmetterlinge der Erde, v. 7, p. 242, pl. 35(f).—McDunnough, 1938, Mem. So. California Acad. Sci., 1: 92, no. 2544.
- Fagitana u-album* (Guen.), Smith, 1909, Insects of New Jersey, p. 462.
- Oligia* ? *u-album* (Guen.), Forbes, 1954, Mem. Cornell U. Agric. Expt. Sta., No. 329, p. 210.
- Iodopepla u-album* (Guen.), Franclemont, 1964, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 66 (2): 71.
- Apamea purpuripennis* Grote, 1874, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 206; 1875, Canadian Ent., 7: 58; 1882, New Check List of North American Moths, p. 29; 1883, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., 21: 147—Smith, 1893, Bull. U.S. National Museum, No. 44, p. 174 (as synonym of *u-album*).
- Gortyna purpuripennis* (Grt.), Grote, 1875, Check List of the Noctuidae of America, North of Mexico, pt. 1, p. 11; 1875, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci., 2: 309; 1890, Revised Check List of the North American Noctuidae, p. 20.
- Orthosia baliola* Morrison, 1874, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 17: 148.—Grote, 1875, Canadian Ent., 7: 58 (as synonym of *purpuripennis*).
- Types*.—The types of *u-album* and *purpuripennis* are in the British Museum (Natural History), London, England. The type of *baliola* may be in the Michigan State University collection, East Lansing, Michigan.

Distribution.—This species occurs mainly in the States of the Atlantic Coast, but it has been reported in the literature from Minnesota and there is a specimen from Baton Rouge, La., in the collection of the U.S. National Museum. Specimens from the following localities have been examined. Massachusetts (Winchendon), New Jersey (Lakewood and Lakehurst), Georgia (Thomasville), Florida (Hastings, St. Petersburg, and Key West), and Louisiana (Baton Rouge). The specimen from Lakewood, New Jersey, was reared from a pupa found in the soil of a cranberry bog. The food plant of the genus is unknown. Specimens from Florida were collected in March and April; but those from Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Louisiana were captured in August.

A NEW SUPERFICIALLY CRYPTIC SPECIES OF TROGODERMA FROM THE SOUTHWESTERN UNITED STATES¹

(COLEOPTERA: DERMESTIDAE)

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Trogoderma grassmani Beal (1954) is a moderately abundant species of dermestid beetle that occurs throughout the southwestern United States in old wasp, bee and sheltered bird nests, and frequently as a minor pest in various stored food products. The original description of the species included a series of twenty-three vaguely different specimens that were taken in a granary in Salina, Utah. Close study of their external features failed to reveal the consistent presence of any single character by which these specimens might be distinguished from *T. grassmani*.

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